CATHOLIC ·ACTION·

Vol. XXVII, No. 5 May, 1945

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

BY REV. GEORGE G. HIGGINS, PH.D.

THE END OF AN HISTORIC CAREER
JUST BEFORE THE DAWN
THE CHALLENGE OF THE GIANTS
HOLY FATHER ASKS PRAYERS FOR PEACE
CITIZENSHIP ACTIVITY
WE MUST EDUCATE FOR PARENTHOOD

Bishops Discuss World Peace

A NATIONAL MONTHLY PUBLISHED BY THE
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FACTS ABOUT THE
NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

***"Over a manifold activity of the laity, carried on in various localities according to the needs of the times, is placed the National Catholic Welfare Conference, an organization which supplies a ready and well-adapted instrument for your episcopal ministry."*—Pope Pius XII.**

The National Catholic Welfare Conference was organized in September, 1919.

The N. C. W. C. is a common agency acting under the authority of the bishops to promote the welfare of the Catholics of the country.

It has for its incorporated purposes "unifying, coordinating and organizing the Catholic people of the United States in works of education, social welfare, immigrant aid and other activities."

It comprises the following departments and bureaus:

EXECUTIVE—Bureaus maintained: *Immigration, National Center Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, Information, Publications, Business and Auditing, and* CATHOLIC ACTION, *monthly publication,* N. C. W. C.

YOUTH—Facilitates exchange of information regarding the philosophy, organization, and program-content of Catholic youth organizations; promotes the National Catholic Youth Council, the federating agency for all existing, approved Catholic youth groups; contacts and evaluates national governmental and non-governmental youth organizations and youth servicing organizations.

EDUCATION—Divisions: *Statistics and Information, Teacher Placement, Research Catholic Education, Library Service, and Inter-American Collaboration.*

PRESS—Serves the Catholic press in the United States and abroad with regular *news, features, editorial and pictorial services.*

SOCIAL ACTION—Covers the fields of *Industrial Relations, International Affairs, Civic Education, Social Welfare, Family Life, and Rural Life.*

LEGAL—Serves as a clearing house of information on federal, state and local legislation.

LAY ORGANIZATIONS—Includes the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women, which maintain at N. C. W. C. headquarters permanent representations in the interests of the Catholic laity. These councils function through some 5,500 affiliated societies—national, state, diocesan, district, local and parish; also through units of the councils in many of the dioceses.

The N. C. C. M. maintains at its national headquarters a *Catholic Evidence Bureau,* sponsors two weekly nationwide radio programs—the Catholic Hour over the National Broadcasting Company's Network, and the Hour of Faith over the Blue Network—and conducts a Catholic Radio Bureau.

The N. C. C. W. maintains in Washington, D. C., the *National Catholic School of Social Service.*

CATHOLIC ACTION STUDY—Devoted to research and reports as to pronouncements, methods, programs and achievements in the work of Catholic Action at home and abroad.

The Conference is conducted by an administrative board composed of ten archbishops and bishops aided by seven assistant bishops.

Each department of the N. C. W. C. is administered by an episcopal chairman.

Through the general secretary, chief executive officer of the Conference, the reports of the departments and information on the general work of the headquarters' staff are sent regularly to the members of the administrative board.

The administrative bishops of the Conference report annually upon their work to the Holy See.

Annually at the general meeting of the bishops, detailed reports are submitted by the administrative bishops of the Conference and authorization secured for the work of the coming year.

No official action is taken by any N. C. W. C. department without authorization of its episcopal chairman.

No official action is taken in the name of the whole Conference without authorization and approval of the administrative board.

It is not the policy of the N. C. W. C. to create new organizations.

It helps, unifies, and leaves to their own fields those that already exist.

It aims to defend and advance the welfare both of the Catholic Church and of our beloved Country.

It seeks to inform the life of America of right fundamental principles of religion and morality.

It is a central clearing house of information regarding activities of Catholic men and women.

All that are helped may play their part in promoting the good work and in maintaining the common agency, the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

CATHOLIC ACTION records monthly the work of the Conference and its affiliated organizations. It presents our common needs and opportunities. Its special articles are helpful to every Catholic organization and individual.

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CATHOLIC ACTION

"CATHOLIC ACTION consists not merely of the pursuits of personal Christian perfection, which is however before all others its first and greatest end, but it also consists of a true apostolate in which Catholics of every social class participate, coming thus to be united in thought and action around those centers of sound doctrine and multiple social activity, legitimately constituted and, as a result, aided and sustained by the authority of the bishops."

—Pope Pius XI.

Monthly Publication of the

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

VOL. XXVII, No. 5 MAY, 1945

BISHOPS DISCUSS WORLD PEACE

Statement of Members of N.C.W.C. Administrative Board Released April 15, 1945

THE organization of the community of nations in an international institution to maintain world peace and achieve world cooperation will test the fullness of our victory. This conviction inspired the statement made by the Catholic Bishops of the United States last November. The trend of events since then prompts us to reaffirm and further interpret the principles of that statement.

On Organizing World Peace

A sound world organization is not a utopian dream. With honest good-will in all the victors, it will be realized, and a new era in international relations will begin. If any one of them refuses it full support, or insists on introducing into its charter provisions which radically vitiate it, we shall witness the tragedy, so often recorded in history, of a glorious martial victory largely nullified by sheer political expediency. Experience warns us that unless strong, courageous leaders, with the full support of their peoples, put their hands to this task there will be no genuine progress in international life. To yield to the fear that this thing cannot be done is defeatism. In nations, as well as in individuals, we must indeed face the fact of human weakness, but we must face it to conquer it; we must not accept it in a spirit of paralyzing fatalism. An opportunity is here, as in every world crisis, to begin a new era of genuine progress in the community of nations.

Isolationism, whether expressed in the refusal of a nation to assume its obligations in the international community, or masked in the setting up of a sphere of influence in which a great nation surrounds itself with weak puppet states, or disguised in a balance of power policy, is no answer to the world's problems, or indeed to the problems of any nation. There is, however, the danger present at this time, that if in the name of realism an attempt is made to substitute for a juridical world institution what is in effect only an Alliance of the Great Powers, many nations will take refuge in isolationism. Disillusionment in our country will express itself in the isolationism of the abstentionist.

Disillusionment Breeds Isolationism

The proposals for an international organization which will be presented to the coming San Francisco Conference have been studied by able and experienced men who, in a spirit of constructive criticism, have brought to light some of their outstanding defects. The admittedly tentative character of these proposals suggests that the delegates at San Francisco will be given the opportunity of

free, open discussion and action. But the official information on agreements reached by the Three Great Powers—the United States, Russia, and Great Britain—on certain fundamental provisions in the Charter, gives rise to doubt and fear. We fail to see that the voting procedure in the Security Council agreed upon at Yalta is consistent with the sovereign equality of peace-loving nations recognized as basic in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. Whatever concessions may, under existing conditions, have to be made to certain nations in view of their power and corresponding responsibility, it seems inequitable and dangerous to give any nation in perpetuity a virtual veto on parity of treatment for all. It is a manifest denial of a prime attribute of a juridical institution to extend the veto to the execution of decisions of the World Court to which, by explicit provision, all justiciable disputes should be referred. And the concession in question is not even limited to cases directly involving the nation to which it is made. This makes the Charter give a preferred status not only to the powerful aggressor, but even to any aggressor with a powerful patron.

While there is reason in setting up a Committee or Council to act in emergencies, in the Proposals the functions of the General Assembly are too restricted, and the functions of the Security Council are too broad. It is hoped, then, that the Security Council will be made more responsible to the General Assembly and, at least in time, will become merely its Executive Committee. It is imperative, too, that there be lodged in the international organization, and ultimately in the World Court, the authority to make changes in the peace settlements and other treaties which, in view of past mistakes or changed conditions, may be required. The Proposals as they stand outline not the plan for an organization, under law, of the international community, but rather the draft of an Alliance between the Great Victorious Powers for the maintenance of world peace and the promotion of international cooperation, in which these Powers definitely refuse to submit themselves in every eventuality to the world authority which they propose to invoke in compelling other nations to maintain world peace.

Sovereign equality among the nations demands that each nation be free in its internal government, and that its juridical personality be recognized in its international relations. It does not mean, however, that a nation is exempt from its obligations in the international community. Even in internal government, sovereignty does not include the authority to violate the inalienable rights of subjects. In all history, and particularly in modern history, dangers to world peace have come from the unjust treatment of minorities, the denial of civil and religious liberties, and other infringements on the inborn rights of men. To remove these dangers, the nations should adopt an International Bill of Rights, in which men and groups everywhere would be guaranteed the full enjoyment of their human rights. That this is definitely a matter of international concern is evident in the problem now confronting the Intergovernmental Committee in regard to displaced persons. If they are reluctant to return to their homelands, it is largely because they cannot look forward to the enjoyment of fundamental human rights under the new tyrannies in control. Active participation in the international organization ought to be conditioned on the acceptance of this Bill of Rights. Will a nation which does not make its own citizens secure in the enjoyment of their human rights work honestly and sincerely for the maintenance of world peace and mutual cooperation in the international community?

Inter-Nation Bill of Rights

The solution of the Polish question agreed upon by the representatives of the Three Great Victorious Powers in the Crimean Conference, was a disappointment to all who had built their hopes on the Atlantic Charter. Poland, which stood against the Nazi aggressor from the very beginning of the war; Poland, which has suffered more than any other nation in the war; Poland, which has fought and is fighting with our armies on every European front, has been forced by her allies to surrender a very large part of her territory. In apparent exchange, it was guaranteed at Yalta that in the reconstructed world there will be a strong, independent Poland, with a government chosen in a free election by its own people. Pending the action of the people of Poland in a free election, agreements were made to set up a provisional regime which will be recognized by the Three Great Powers. This provisional government must not be the creation of a single foreign power but the choice of all parties to the Yalta Engagements. Our President is pledged to see that in the choice of a permanent Polish government, the people of Poland be guaranteed in their right of free secret ballot. No foreign power must be permitted to influence this election in any way which will determine its results. The peace of the world demands a free, independent, democratic Poland. It must not be that Poland become a puppet state under the domination and control of any foreign power. If Poland is secured in its rights of freedom and independence, it will make great sacrifices and do its full part in the international community. If it

Proposals On Poland Disappointing

is enslaved, and its leadership forced into exile or inhumanly liquidated, the love of freedom will not be crushed in Polish hearts, but the seeds of war will have been sown.

In reading official reports on current peace discussions, we are struck by the ominous silence of the Three Great Powers on Lithuania, Esthonia and Latvia. Contrary to the protests of our government four years ago, and to the assurances of Soviet authorities even before that time, the indications are that they will be absorbed, without their free and unfettered consent, in an alien system of government. The sympathy of all lovers of freedom goes out to them in their disaster. We hope that when the final peace treaty is framed and approved, it will not be recorded that our country condoned the enslavement of these freedom-loving nations.

The Fate of The Baltic States

We hope, too, that our government will discharge its full responsibility in reestablishing all the liberated nations of Europe under genuine democratic regimes which will accord to all their citizens the full enjoyment of their human rights and open to them an era of prosperity.

In the treatment of the enemy nations, justice must obtain. Justice, indeed, is stern. It is not, however, born of hatred or vengeance, and prevails only when the mind is clear and calm. Moreover, the common good of the whole world must be kept in mind in dealing with these peoples. They must be freed from tyranny and oppression, and they must be given the opportunity to reconstruct their institutions on the foundations of genuine democracy. There are things, too, which charity and a right sense of world cooperation urges us to do for them. Only in the unity of human brotherhood will it be possible for them to do their full part in the community of nations.

People living on the near-starvation level, without the means of even beginning the work of reconstruction for themselves, are not clear in their thinking and become easy victims of bad leadership. It is imperative indeed to keep before them the sound principles of genuine democracy, which is a product of our culture and at its base recognizes human rights of individuals and groups. It is equally imperative to keep them fit rightly to appraise sound principles. The work of relief before us is very great, and it must be done quickly and efficiently if there is to be a sound world peace.

Every day makes more evident the fact that two strong essentially incompatible ways of life will divide the loyalties of men and nations in the political world of tomorrow. They are genuine democracy and Marxian totalitarianism. Democracy is built on respect for the dignity of the human person with its God-given inviolable rights. It achieves unity and strength in the intelligent cooperation of all citizens for the common good under governments chosen and supported by the people. It will advance, expand and develop our culture. It will maintain continuity with our Christian past. It will give security for our Christian future. Fascism and Nazism, rampant in their might, sought its destruction. Fascism is gone, we hope, forever. And soon Nazism will be only a horrible historical memory.

Democracy And Marxism Incompatible

However, we have to reckon with the active, cleverly organized and directed opposition of Marxian totalitarianism to genuine democracy. This system herds the masses under dictatorial leadership, insults their intelligence with its propaganda and controlled press, and tyrannically violates innate human rights. Against it, genuine democracy must constantly be on guard, quick to detect and penetrate its camouflage. Democracy's bulwark is religion, and justice is its watchword. We entered this war to defend our democracy. It is our solemn responsibility, in the reconstruction, to use our full influence in safeguarding the freedoms of all peoples. This, we are convinced, is the only way to an enduring peace.

✠ Edward Mooney,
Archbishop of Detroit.

✠ Samuel A. Stritch,
Archbishop of Chicago.

✠ Francis J. Spellman,
Archbishop of New York.

✠ John T. McNicholas,
Archbishop of Cincinnati.

✠ John Gregory Murray,
Archbishop of St. Paul.

✠ John J. Mitty,
Archbishop of San Francisco.

✠ Joseph F. Rummel,
Archbishop of New Orleans.

✠ John F. Noll,
Bishop of Fort Wayne.

✠ Karl J. Alter,
Bishop of Toledo.

✠ James H. Ryan,
Bishop of Omaha.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

By Rev. George G. Higgins, Ph.D.

IN A NEW and very important book *America's Role in the World Economy,* Dr. Alvin Hansen writes as follows: "A world political federation is not enough. Without economic international cooperation, political arrangements are bound to fail. Having become internationalist on political lines, there is the gravest danger that the United States will remain isolationist on economic lines." Dr. Hansen will have rendered a great service to the nation and to the cause of peace if his book helps to convince us, before it is too late, of the paramount importance of organized economic cooperation between the nations of the world. For it cannot be said too often or too emphatically that political cooperation is not enough. Unless it goes hand in hand with a systematic and cooperative solution of international economic problems, it will prove to be a noble, but inadequate, experiment.

Papal teaching on international peace has always been deeply conscious of the importance of international economic welfare and prosperity as the cornerstone of international political cooperation and international peace. Even a cursory examination of Father Koenig's invaluable compilation, *Papal Principles for Peace* will reveal the consistent preoccupation of the Vatican with the problem of international economic cooperation. One brief quotation from the encyclical, *Quadragesimo Anno,* will serve to illustrate the position of the Holy See: " . . . since the various nations largely depend on one another in economic matters and need one another's help, they should strive with a united purpose and effort to promote, by wisely conceived pacts and institutions, a prosperous and happy international cooperation in economic life."

In summarizing the teaching of recent Popes on this important phase of the peace problem, Professor Gonella concludes that our efforts towards international economic cooperation must be methodical, progressive, and protected by formal guarantees—and that they must profit from mistakes of the past.

It shall be the purpose here to consider briefly some of the current proposals for international economic cooperation on several different, but related, fronts—proposals which, in the main, seem to be looking in the direction of the Papal directives.

But before going into detail about specific proposals, we ought to remind ourselves—if we are to have the proper perspective—that first place must be given to the problem of insuring domestic full employment. International economic cooperation is indispensable, to be sure, but it cannot fulfill its avowed purposes unless each nation (and, specifically, the United States) takes every possible step to guarantee full and steady employment at home. International action will, as it were, merely supplement what is done at the national level. Dr. Hansen has made this point very effectively:

"I think it is increasingly the view of economists that the depression starting in 1929 is in very large measure responsible for the present plight of the world. There was a very good chance—though no absolute certainty—that in the absence of the great depression a solution might have been found for the central problem of Europe, namely, the place of Germany in international relations. Despite the mistakes of the Versailles treaty, progress was being made toward a solution in the relatively prosperous years of the late twenties, and could this prosperity have been maintained on a fairly high level, it is not unreasonable to assume that, progressively, a solution would have been found and war thereby averted.

"The thesis can, therefore, be advanced with a good deal of reason that the really acid test of international economic cooperation runs in terms of deliberate international policy with respect to the control or moderation of depressions.

"With respect to the United States, it may be asserted with a good deal of confidence that this country could make no greater contribution toward the solution of the international political as well as economic problems than that of achieving a high degree of internal economic stability at a level of fairly full employment of labor and other resources."

Each of the specific proposals which we will now consider is designed to assist in its own way,

in achieving this "high degree of internal economic stability at a level of fairly full employment of labor and resources."

I.) *The Bretton Woods Proposals:*

At the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference which was held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, last July, the official representatives of 44 nations agreed to two companion proposals designed to provide a basis for the development of international financial transactions and thereby to facilitate expansion of trade and fuller utilization of the world's productive resources: 1.) The International Monetary Fund; 2.) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Both are pointed towards the goal of higher national incomes and general economic security.

1.) *The International Monetary Fund:*

The Fund is intended to accomplish three things: First, it will stabilize the value of currencies in terms of each other. It will do this by requiring every member country to define the value of its currency in terms of gold and to refrain from changing this value without first consulting the Fund. Second, the Fund will hasten the removal of artificial barriers against the making of payments across boundary lines. It will do this by requiring member countries to eliminate existing exchange controls on trade as soon as possible, and not impose new controls without the Fund's approval. Third, the Fund will provide a supplementary source of foreign exchange to which a member country, embarrassed because its international out-payments exceed its international in-payments, may apply for temporary assistance. This assistance will give the member a breathing spell which may be all that is required to bring its international payments into balance. If unable to secure assistance, the member might be obliged to depreciate the exchange value of its currency or resort to other measures that interfere with trade.

2.) *The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:*

The nature of the proposed Bank for Reconstruction and Development is suggested by its title. Its purpose is to facilitate the movement of capital both to the countries that have needed assistance in developing their industries and improving their living standards. In performing these functions the Bank will stimulate the growth of foreign trade and at the same time provide a way through which countries with capital to lend may find wider opportunities for profitable investment.

It was to be expected, of course, that the Bretton Woods proposals would meet with a number of objections. Complete agreement on all details of such a far-reaching and such an unprecedented type of international economic cooperation would have been too much to look for. It is to be hoped, however, that after all parties have had an opportunity to present their criticisms and objections, the United States will find it possible to join with the other United Nations in accepting at least the substance of these important proposals. The program may not be perfect, but it is at least a long step in the direction of effective international economic cooperation for the welfare of all mankind.

II.) *International Trade Authority:*

In his message to the Congress on tariffs and international trade, on March 26, President Roosevelt recommended a separate international organization for the regulation of world trade as another step towards laying "the economic basis for the secure and peaceful world we all desire." Planning for such an organization is not yet in the blue-print stage, but it is possible to suggest certain broad functions which it might be expected to perform: (a) to promote the adoption of liberal and non-discriminatory trade practices between the member countries; (b) during the transition period immediately after the war to cooperate with other international bodies in directing the flow of trade so as to serve effectively the needs of relief and reconstruction; (c) to plan a long-range program of trade policies that would contribute to general world prosperity; (d) to prepare a code of fair-trade practices.

III.) *International Commodity Corporation:*

It has been suggested that a third international economic organization be established under the Economic and Social Council of the proposed world organization to buy, store, and sell international raw materials and to act as a buffer in the raw-material market. An International Commodity Corporation could also assist materially in finding new uses for basic raw materials and in facilitating the movement of resources out of submarginal areas in an effort to adjust supply to long-range changes in demand.

IV.) *International Labor Organization:*

The International Labor Organization, which was set up under the League of Nations and which has continued to do significant work ever since, is particularly important in this discussion because of its tripartite structure. It is the only existing (or proposed) international economic organization which is composed of representatives of labor and industry as well as the government. It is suggested that this tripartite type of structure might

(*Turn to page* 22)

THE END OF AN HISTORIC CAREER

WITHOUT warning the Angel of Death brought to a dramatic and unexpected close the administration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as President of the United States. Occupant of the White House longer than any other chief executive in our history, the architect of social legislation of greater effect on national life than any previous President, commander-in-chief during our greatest war—the President's career was great in so many ways that it may be generations before his history can be adequately written.

Shortly after the astonishing news of the President's death, Pope Pius XII sent President Truman a cablegram saying:

> The unexpected and sorrowful word of the passing of the President brings to our heart a profound sense of grief born of the high esteem in which We held this renowned statesman and of the friendly relations which he fostered and maintained with us and with the Holy See.
>
> To the expression of our condolence We join the assurance of our prayers for the entire American people and for their new President, to whom We extend our fervent good wishes that his labors may be efficacious in leading the nations at war to an early peace that will be just and Christian.

Later in the day, at an audience which the Holy Father regularly grants to soldiers of the Allied nations, the Pontiff prefaced his remarks with these words to members of the United States armed forces:

> We express to the members of the American forces here present our deepest condolences upon the death of Mr. Roosevelt, the beloved President of the United States.

As personal representative of the Pope, His Excellency the Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, called at the White House to convey the condolences of the Holy Father. In his own name he issued the following statement:

> The news of the death of President Roosevelt coming as a shock at such an eventful moment in world history, is cause for universal mourning and heartfelt grief. His Holiness Pope Pius XII has expressed by telegram his profound condolences and I wish to manifest my sincere personal sympathy.
>
> In the history of the greatness of the United States of America, President Roosevelt will take his place among the nation's most outstanding figures. He was highly talented, courageous, far-sighted, and endowed with a generous heart. In defense of human dignity, today so often trampled under foot in many parts of the world, he stood out as a champion, and always came to the fore to recall and vindicate the inalienable rights bestowed on man by the Creator. His far-reaching activities were a strong factor in increasing in the world love and esteem for America with its ideals and programs of liberty, progress, labor, and the pursuit of happiness.
>
> Through his discourses and remarks, President Roosevelt kept alive and lofty the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, the bulwark of those liberties which he left forever impressed on the minds of all peoples in the undying formulation of "the four freedoms" in which he loved to sum them up.
>
> Towards him were turned the eyes of all peoples in anxious hope—especially of those peoples which have been caught up in the vortex of war and which even now are sighing, yearning, and pleading for liberty.
>
> May the San Francisco Conference, to which the President was dedicating every possible effort, be an act of homage to his memory by actualizing the organization of all those nations which are willing and determined to do their part to safeguard the world-wide brotherhood of man in a peace founded on justice and charity.
>
> May God, whom President Roosevelt so often invoked both for himself and for the peace of the world, welcome his noble soul into rest eternal.

The Most Reverend Edward Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit and Chairman of the Administrative Board, N.C.W.C., said:

> Seldom have the people of the United States been so shocked as by the news of the sudden death of President Roosevelt. He enjoyed their confidence over an unprecedented span of years in one of the most difficult eras not only in their national existence, but indeed in all human history.
>
> His leadership was characterized by foresight, courage and flaming devotion to his ideal of the general welfare. In burning words, he voiced the hopes of free men everywhere and set before them a vision of unity that alone can save the world.
>
> With all of our fellow-citizens we are saddened particularly by the fact that while he led a united nation to the threshold of victory, he did not live to taste the full fruit of that victory—a peace in which, as he once so forcefully declared, "the spirit of Christ shall rule the hearts of men and of nations."

Great numbers of the Archbishops and Bishops issued formal statements to their local papers, only a few of which can be noted here. The Most Reverend Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York and Military Vicar of the Armed Forces, said:

> Franklin Roosevelt was a warrior for peace, and now, as the clouds are lifting and the night is passing, he has been called by the God of Peoples and of Nations to become part of the great holocaust of war which mankind is offering to gain peace. Stricken in his youth, his courageous heart and fervid faith gave him the strength to overcome all physical handicaps, enabling him to serve his country and his God in fearless leadership in a great cause. Our President has taken his place

among the gallant dead who have made our nation consecrate, and it falls upon us, the living, to preserve this nation in fulfillment of our sacred debt to all our martyred dead. He, too, like Washington and Lincoln, like others of our great and good, will live on in immortality.

The Most Rev. Michael J. Curley, Archbishop of Baltimore and of Washington, said:

No greater grief could come to us as a nation than the news of the President's death. Just at this critical time the sad circumstance is tragic. May we extend our profound sympathy to the members of our late President's family.

Perhaps the most notable recent document concerned with the N.C.W.C. issued by the President was his reply to Archbishop Mooney's letter of December 22, 1941, pledging wholehearted cooperation with the Catholic Bishops and people of the United States toward winning the war. In it, the President set up as the objective of the war "not vengeance but the establishment of an international order in which the spirit of Christ shall rule the hearts of men and nations" and said:

DEAR ARCHBISHOP MOONEY:

The letter which you forwarded under date of December 22 as Chairman of the Administrative Board, National Catholic Welfare Conference, and in the name of the Bishops of the United States, gives me strength and courage because it is a witness to that national unity so necessary in our all-out effort to win the war. Please convey to all of your brethren in the Episcopate an assurance of my heartfelt appreciation of the pledge of wholehearted cooperation in the difficult days that lie ahead. In those days we shall be glad to remember your patriotic action in placing your institutions and their consecrated personnel at the disposal of the government.

We shall win this war and in victory we shall seek not vengeance but the establishment of an international order in which the spirit of Christ shall rule the hearts of men and of nations.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

OUR COMMON CATHOLIC INTERESTS

IN AN Encyclical Epistle addressed to the Church throughout the world, Our Holy Father asks that the month of May be devoted to renewal of Christian life and to prayers especially for those upon whom the burden falls of laying the foundations for a just and equitable peace.

Holy Father Asks Prayers for Peace

The Encyclical Epistle called upon Christian people, especially children, to offer prayers asking intercession of the Blessed Virgin during the month of May to obtain, first, relief from the sufferings caused by war, and second, establishment of Christian peace founded on justice and charity.

Each year since the outbreak of the war the Sovereign Pontiff has addressed a letter to the Cardinal Secretary of State, to be transmitted to the Church throughout the world, calling upon the faithful, particularly children, to offer special prayers during May for these intentions of the Holy Father.

Owing to the present vacancy of the post of Secretary of State, His Holiness this year addressed his words to the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishops and other Ordinaries of the Church in the form of an Encyclical Epistle. Pointing out that both "Divine and human requirements" demand a speedy end of the war and that the peace to follow must be "true and sincere."

His Holiness also exhorted the leaders of the nations "to consider and attentively reflect before God that all that oversteps the limits of justice and equity certainly sooner or later will be of the greatest detriment to the conquered and the conquerors, since there will be hidden therein the seeds of future wars."

The Pontiff asked all in their prayers to resolve upon those dispositions of mind and habit which are the basis of Christian life, so that their prayers might ascend to God from humble and contrite hearts.

THE *N.C.W.C. News Service* has celebrated its Silver Jubilee. Inaugurated soon after the close of World War I, the Service observes its twenty-fifth anniversary in the midst of World War II.

N.C.W.C. News Service Completes 25 Years

The *N.C.W.C. News Service* is the work of the Press Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and was planned originally to serve the Catholic papers in the United States. However, at the outbreak of the present war the Service was going to Catholic papers of some thirty different countries. Many of these subscribers were lost through war dislocations, but the inauguration of the Spanish-language Service—*Noticias Catolicas*—in 1941 placed the Service in 32 different countries. Subscribers to the News Service have increased almost tenfold in its 25 years' existence. When the present war started, its news stories were appearing in several hundred papers in all parts of the world.

World War II also seriously affected the network of correspondents which had been painstakingly built up, but rebuilding is already underway.

(*Turn to page* 22)

JUST BEFORE THE DAWN

Contributed by the N. C. W. C.
Bureau of Immigration

The War Isn't Over Yet . . . It is entirely natural that relatives and friends who have been waiting anxiously through the long years of war for the liberation of the invaded countries in the hope of bringing those dear to them from past horrors to the bright freedom of America, should be impatient to start proceedings in this direction now that the Allied armies are sweeping through Hitler's Europe. In innumerable cases the relatives and friends had fled from one country to another only to be trapped, just as escape was in sight, by the invasion of southern France by the Germans. It is hard to convince these relatives that they must still wait a little longer. In spite of the fact that they read the papers they do not seem able to realize that normal travel facilities cannot be restored the moment the tanks have rolled through. In most countries there are still no American Consuls authorized to grant visas and in all cases there are no ships for civilians.

For persons in Italy, France, Belgium and Greece only the following types of visas are as yet being issued.

(1) Diplomatic and official visas;
(2) Temporary visas to nationals of the above-named countries coming here in the interest of important commercial enterprises;
(3) Temporary visas to persons coming to engage in activities in furtherance of the war effort;
(4) Wives, minor children and husbands married prior to July 1, 1932, of American citizens, who are the beneficiaries of approved petitions showing them to be entitled to a non-quota status.

Persons in these classes will be assigned to space in returning army transports as the military situation in the respective country makes this possible.

Although Poland has been liberated by the Russians there is no American Consul there as yet, so that no visas of any type can be obtained by persons residing in that country.

Beautiful Dream . . . For some months there has been a plan of the War Refugee Board which was supposed to work as follows:

American citizens having relatives in the non-quota or first preference class (wives, husbands, minor unmarried children and parents) and legal residents having relatives in the second preference class (wives and unmarried children under twenty-one years of age) have been permitted to file the necessary petitions with the Immigration and Naturalization Service for the issuance of immigration visas to persons in the countries invaded by Germany. These, when approved, are forwarded to the Department of State. At the same time the Immigration and Naturalization Service informs the War Refugee Board that the petition has been approved and transmitted to the State Department. The War Refugee Board then repeats this information either to the American Legation in Bern or to the American Legation in Stockholm, which in turn assures the Swiss Government or the Swedish Government that if the person in question is admitted to Switzerland or Sweden, the American Government will guarantee that the person will either be given an immigration visa for the United States or, if found by the Consul inadmissable to the United States, will be supported by an interested American organization for such time as he must remain in Switzerland or Sweden and that arrangements will be made for him to leave either country upon the termination of the war. The Swiss or the Swedish Government, as the case may be, then assures the German Government that the person will be admitted to Switzerland or Sweden and the person in the invaded country is thus supposed to be rescued. Only when the person arrives in the neutral country and the American Legation informs the State Department that he has reached there, does the State Department forward the approved petition which would make it possible for the Consul to issue the visa or (where the approved petition is for a person who is only in the preference class) inform the relatives here that they may file the BC forms which constitute a preliminary application for a visa. So far the State Department has not been called upon to do either because the only trouble with this beautiful plan is that it has not worked. It was a bit on the optimistic side to expect that it would, the Germans not having been exactly what one would call cooperative during the present hostilities. So far Germany has not permitted a single person to leave an invaded country for the purpose of taking advantage of this arrangement and we wonder if in many cases it may not have proved dangerous

rather than helpful by calling the specific attention of the Germans to the individual in question.

At any rate, since so many invaded countries have now been liberated and since the others, we hope, soon will be, it would seem that those who have lived through the European nightmare may in a reasonable length of time be able to apply for visas in the usual manner.

Foreign Entanglements . . . France is our friend. So when an American war worker, after overcoming the almost insurmountable difficulties that are now the accepted accompaniment to getting anywhere on the other side of either ocean, actually succeeded in arriving in France he never supposed that he was in for any trouble. All went well for a while but suddenly a very large fly appeared in the ointment. The worker is a native of France and there is one important thing about his native land that he did not know. That is that France does not recognize the casting off of French citizenship by a person acquiring citizenship in a foreign country unless that person has signed an appropriate declaration before a French diplomatic or consular officer and unless the declaration is approved and recorded at the French Ministry of Justice. Persons who acquire another citizenship without this formality and later return to France are subject to imprisonment and to military service in the French Army. So when the man's organization received a cable containing a hint of what he was in for they asked the N.C.W.C. Bureau for advice and all the Bureau could say was that if they still wanted this particular worker they had better get him out of France *tout de suite*. At last reports he had reached England.

Wanted: American Girls' Union . . . There is one class of "immigrants" that can be counted upon to reach our shores in goodly numbers after the war; in fact, they are already arriving while the war is still on. They are the foreign wives and fiancées that our Service men have acquired while overseas. In fact if this movement develops to the extent that seems likely, the American girls who have kept the home fires burning will begin to wish the United States had been invaded.

As yet the girls have come here only from England, Northern Ireland, Australia and New Zealand. Soon, however, they will begin to arrive from Italy and France and Belgium and Holland. It might even be that they will arrive from Germany. They did after the last war, and although fraternizing with the enemy has been forbidden, we would not wish to place any bets that it won't happen again.

The wives will have the easiest time getting here of course as, enjoying a non-quota status, they will not have to obtain in advance the advisory approval of the State Department before visas can be issued, although those who are British would be exempt anyway. At the present time the fiancées in Australia and New Zealand are faced with a long, long wait and if something is not done about it we fear they are likely to die old maids. This is because fiancées are naturally given no preference within the quotas and the annual quotas of Australia and New Zealand are exactly one hundred each. The reason is not because we do not like Australia and New Zealand. On the contrary, they are special pals of ours. It is merely that the quotas are based on the national origins of the population of the United States in 1920 and there were not many Australians or New Zealanders in our past history. So the young ladies from "down under" pine and wait. Perhaps the Consuls will eventually get soft hearted enough to permit them to come as visitors so that they can wed their boys and then go up to Canada for the non-quota visas to which marriage to American citizen husbands will entitle them.

Waiting To Go . . . There is a rhyme which begins:

"I must go, go, go away from here,
On the other side the world I'm overdue."

It is beginning to seem to the N.C.W.C. Bureau of Immigration that a large number of persons in the United States are becoming afflicted with the wanderlust indicated in that rhyme.

During these days of war, however, it has been and still is much more difficult to get out of the country than it is to get into it. The military authorities in the various theatres of war simply do not want people who are not connected with the war entering what are as yet considered zones of conflict even though the areas may be liberated, and what the military authorities say, goes. With transportation disrupted, bridges down, food scarce and refugees crowding the places out of which the enemy has been so recently driven, it is easy to understand their point of view. So unless the theatre commander gives specific consent for an individual to enter, passports are necessarily refused to American citizens and exit permits to citizens of other countries. At the present time therefore travel to Europe for civilians who have no official status or are in no way connected with the prosecution of the war or with war relief is still not being authorized. Even persons going to South America have to wait for a good deal of red tape to be cut before they can be on their way and if they happen to have been born in certain countries about which this Government has suspicions they are likely to find that they are not allowed to go at all.

Two More Episcopal Appointments—Diocese of Hartford and Fall River

Last month the Holy Father made appointments to the Sees of Hartford and Fall River—The Most Rev. Henry O'Brien, Auxiliary Bishop of Hartford, to be Bishop of Hartford, and the Very Rev. James Louis Connolly, rector of the St. Paul Seminary, St. Paul, Minn., to be Coadjutor with the right of succession to the Most Rev. James E. Cassidy, Bishop of Fall River. The appointments were received through the Office of the Apostolic Delegate.

Bishop O'Brien had been Titular Bishop of Sita and Auxiliary to the Most Rev. Maurice Francis McAuliffe in 1944. His Excellency was ordained to the priesthood by Cardinal Mercier in 1923 following his studies at the University of Louvain, Belgium. Prior to his consecration as Bishop, he had served as pastor, teacher in St. Thomas Seminary, and then as its president.

Father Connolly, who is named Titular Bishop of Mylasa, was ordained in Fall River, Mass., in 1923. He, too, studied not only at the Catholic University of America but at the University of Louvain. Most of Father Connolly's priestly career has been in the teaching field. He was rector of St. Paul Seminary, St. Paul, Minn., at the time of his designation as Coadjutor Bishop of Fall River.

Both Bishop O'Brien and Bishop-designate Connolly are native to the dioceses to which they are assigned.

N.C.W.C. and C.A.I.P. Represented at United Nations San Francisco Conference

At the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations, now in session, the N.C.W.C. is represented by Dr. Richard F. Pattee, historian, teacher, writer and former member of the U. S. Department of State. The Catholic Association for International Peace is represented by its vice president, Thomas H. Mahony of Boston.

Mr. Pattee studied at the University of Arizona, the Catholic University of America and at Louvain, Belgium, and was professor of history at the University of Puerto Rico from 1927 to 1938, when he joined the Division of Cultural Relations at the U. S. State Department. As an authority on Latin American affairs, he has written and lectured extensively on that subject. He also was for sometime on the faculty at the Catholic University of America. For the last two years, he has been a member of the staff of the N.C.W.C.

Mr. Mahony is a former district attorney of Suffolk County in Massachusetts. He heads the sub-committee on international law and organization of the C.A.I.P. and is a former president of the Law Society of Massachusetts.

Acting as associate to Dr. Pattee, will be Henry F. Grady, of San Francisco, a former assistant secretary of State, and Miss Elinor Falvey of San Mateo, Calif. Mr. Grady has been designated by the National Council of Catholic Men, and Miss Falvey by the National Council of Catholic Women.

Miss Catherine Schaefer, assistant executive secretary of the Catholic Association for International Peace, is attending the Conference as associate to Mr. Mahony.

Two Peace Statements by U. S. Bishops Printed As Leaflet: 250,000 Copies Distributed

The recent statement issued by the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference entitled "Organizing World Peace" and the statement issued by the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States at their annual meeting in Washington last November, entitled "International Order" have been printed in leaflet form and are now available from N.C.W.C. Since the printing of the leaflet, orders for 250,000 copies already have been received. They are priced at $5 a 1,000 copies, $3 for 500 copies, plus postage. A 20 per cent discount may be had on orders of 5,000 or more going to one address.

Because of its bearing on the form and activities of the international organization scheduled to be established at the San Francisco Conference the publication is of paramount importance at this time to all men interested in the establishment of a lasting peace. Features of the recent statement of the Bishops include their assertion that a sound world organization can be realized, given honest good will in all the victors; their advocacy of an Inter-Nation Bill of Rights; their observations regarding Poland and the Baltic States; their warning of the unfairness and danger of giving any nation the permanent right of veto; and their definitions of differences between genuine democracy and Marxian totalitarianism.

Father Bermingham Becomes Director of N.C.W.C. Youth Department

The Rev. Charles E. Bermingham, director of youth work in the Diocese of Brooklyn, has been named director of the Youth Department, N.C.W.C., succeeding Rev. Paul F. Tanner, who was recently made assistant general secretary of the N.C.W.C. The anouncement of the appointment was made by the Most Rev. James H. Ryan, Bishop of Omaha, episcopal chairman of the Youth Department.

Father Bermingham has been director of Social Group Work, Catholic Youth Organization of the Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Brooklyn, and in that capacity has organized and developed the C.Y.O. of Brooklyn. He is being released by Bishop Molloy of Brooklyn to serve youth nationally.

Father Bermingham was born at Oyster Bay, Long Island, thirty-seven years ago; attended Brooklyn and New York Catholic schools; studied at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1934 and received his Master's degree in social work from the Catholic University of America in 1937. A year later Father Bermingham was appointed director of youth work in the Brooklyn Diocese.

Father Bermingham is also chairman of the Recreation

CATHOLIC ACTION—Monthly Publication of

"We have grouped together, under the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the various agencies by which the cause of religion is furthered. Each of these, continuing its own special work in its chosen field, will now derive additional support through general cooperation."
—From the 1919 Pastoral Letter of the Archbishops and Bishops of the U. S.

N. C. W. C. ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD

Most Rev. Edward Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit, chairman of the Administrative Board and episcopal chairman of the Executive Department; Most Rev. Samuel A. Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago, vice chairman of the Administrative Board and treasurer; Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York, secretary of the Administrative Board; Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, O.P., Archbishop of Cincinnati, episcopal chairman of the Department of Education; Most Rev. Joseph F. Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans, episcopal chairman of the Legal Department; Most Rev. John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco, episcopal chairman of the Department of Catholic Action Study; Most Rev. John Gregory Murray, Archbishop of St. Paul, episcopal chairman of the Press Department; Most Rev. John F. Noll, Bishop of Fort Wayne, episcopal chair-

ith the N. C. W. C.

Committee of the Welfare Council of the City of New York, a member of the Executive Board of the Brooklyn Council of Social Planning, secretary of the Federal Red Hook Housing Recreation Committee, and representative of the Diocese of Brooklyn in all meetings dealing with youth interests.

As Director of the Youth Department, N.C.W.C., Father Bermingham also becomes national chaplain of the National Federation of Catholic College Students; executive secretary of the National Catholic Youth Council and assistant director of Campus Trainee Activities, National Catholic Community Service.

CATHOLIC ACTION extends a hearty welcome to this newest member of the N.C.W.C. staff.

N.C.W.C. Representation at Hearings on Federal Aid to Education Bill

Last month CATHOLIC ACTION reported a new bill, S. 717, jointly sponsored by Senator James M. Mead of New York and Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont, guaranteeing the participation of all American schools in the $550,000,000 to be appropriated for federal aid to education.

The bill is now being considered by the Senate Education and Labor Committee. During the course of these hearings the Rev. William E. McManus, assistant director of the Department of Education, N.C.W.C., testified in favor of the bill, stating the stand the N.C.W.C. Department of Education has taken in opposition to former federal aid to education bills and their present approval of S. 717 on the ground that it recognizes a principal of justice for all American school children by the participation of non-public schools in the benefits of Title II. Father McManus explained the organization of the N.C.W.C. and declared its Department of Education serves the interests of Catholic schools and children in the country, who, according to 1942 census figures, number 2,014,782 in 8,017 Catholic elementary schools and 385,126 in 2,119 Catholic secondary schools.

"The kind of legislation proposed in S. 717," Father McManus said, "promises to test the objectivity and sincerity of those who plead for federal funds for needy schools. This bill eliminates objectionable features of other proposals and frankly looks to the welfare and need of all children regardless of the school to which their parents choose to send them. In making disbursements of funds the National Board of Apportionment is instructed to consider the extent to which the burden of the educational needs of the state is borne by non-public schools. This is a genuinely equitable approach to the problem of educating our youth and is, we believe, worthy of the committee's approval."

The Department of Lay Organizations, N.C.W.C., was also represented at the hearing by Edward J. Heffron, executive secretary of N.C.C.M., and Miss Ruth Craven, executive secretary, N.C.C.W., who also presented arguments in favor of the bill.

Gonella's "A World To Reconstruct" Digested For Use of Study Clubs, Schools; Translated into Spanish

The Dominican Sisters of Rosary College, River Forest, Illinois, have prepared a popular digest of Guido Gonella's *A World to Reconstruct,* at the request of the Bishops' Committee on the Pope's Peace Plan, which sponsored translation and publication of the volume in English.

The digest, it is announced, is especially adapted to the needs of study clubs, forums and schools. The author is a leading authority on Papal teaching in its application to problems of peace.

The Most Rev. Samuel A. Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago and Chairman of the Bishops' Committee has received word that the entire volume has been translated and brought out in a Spanish edition by Editorial Difusion, Catholic publishers in Buenos Aires.

New Volume "The Family Faces Forward" Now Being Distributed by N.C.W.C.

A new volume, *The Family Faces Forward,* has been published by the Family Life Bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference to provide material for National Family Week observances.

The new book presents the contributions of nineteen persons, clerical and lay, competent in fields relating to the family. Comprising 160 pages and cover, it is priced at $1 a copy, 5 for $4, plus postage.

For the third consecutive year National Family Week is to be observed in May, from May 6 to 13. Catholic observances are being planned for dates during this Week and extending through the month at the convenience of the sponsor.

The purpose of the Week is to focus attention on the family, to study its needs and its problems, to develop again a keen consciousness of its fundamental values and importance. Emphasis will be on local meetings—in communities, in parishes, in schools. The churches are expected to hold appropriate services and lay organizations throughout the country are urged to have special programs. Sponsors hope that the conference, the radio, and the press will be extensively used to direct attention to the family.

Preparations for the observance have been under way for some time. The Family Life Conference in January, sponsored by the N.C.W.C. Family Life Bureau, was in reality a preliminary to the nation-wide observance. At this Conference, fathers and mothers of families, clerical and lay scholars on marriage and family life, and authorities on housing, law, education, and labor discussed a variety of problems that have a bearing on the home, and reaffirmed the principles of Christian marriage and family life.

The results of their deliberations have been set forth in the new volume, *The Family Faces Forward.* This volume is a companion book to *The Family Today: A Catholic Appraisal,* issued by the Bureau last year. Both contain material to assist in preparing programs for National Family Week.

ATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

man of the Department of Lay Organizations; MOST REV. KARL J. ALTER, Bishop of Toledo, episcopal chairman of the Department of Social Action; and the MOST REV. JAMES H. RYAN, Bishop of Omaha, episcopal chairman of the Department of Youth.

VERY REV. MSGR. HOWARD J. CARROLL, S.T.D.
General Secretary

REV. PAUL F. TANNER
Assistant General Secretary

REV. JAMES LAWLER
Assistant to the General Secretary

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Opinions expressed in articles published in this magazine are to be regarded as those of the respective contributors. They do not necessarily carry with them the formal approval of the Administrative Board, National Catholic Welfare Conference.

NATIONAL COUNCIL CATHOLIC WOMEN

Citizenship Activity—Anniversary Celebrations—Measuring Rod for Peace—Family Life

"LO! EVERY PEOPLE HERE HAS SENT ITS SONS TO ANSWER FREEDOM'S CALL."

By Sarah Weadick, *Consultant, N.C.C.W. Committee on Immigration*

HOW many, we would like to ask, of our N.C.C.W. Immigration Committees are taking an active part in the "I am an American Day" programs this month? These programs, instituted only a few years ago, have been growing in importance and in dignity and provide a satisfying opportunity for both native born and naturalized citizens to offer a heart-warming welcome to those who have recently taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. Our naturalized citizens will remember the arduous years of preparation to become a citizen and the nervous fear of not being found sufficiently well equipped. They *know* that a celebration is in order. As for us native born, I wonder how many of us could pass the naturalization test. Did you ever read the Federal Textbook on Citizenship,—"Our Constitution and Government?" Try it some time. You'll be surprised,—and just possibly a little mortified. Also you'll acquire a new respect for your former alien neighbors who have been admitted to citizenship, and you too will want to help them celebrate the attainment of something that has come to you so easily by the accident of birth.

We hope the day has gone by when Edward Hale Bierstadt could state, as he did in 1921, that "to Americanize" is an active, transitive verb,—that it is too often something that is done *to* someone *by* someone else and done hard. Americanism does not mean merely birth in the United States or the possession of a naturalization certificate. It is, as the same Mr. Bierstadt says, a point of view, an attitude of mind. Help your foreign-born friends to acquire those,—but, first, be very sure you have them yourselves.

A grand opportunity now presents itself for you who live in the Southwest and West to cooperate and work with the Bishops' Committee for the Spanish-speaking people. We have a good deal on our conscience, you know, where our Mexican residents and our American citizens of Mexican birth or ancestory are concerned. Just because we haven't treated them as Hitler has the Jews we have no reason to be smug when we reflect on the sort of conduct we have been guilty of toward them. We wonder very much how we got that way and how we can call ourselves Christians, much less Catholics, while continuing to discriminate economically and socially for no good reason against a large segment of our population. As a result the Mexicans have remained among the most underprivileged of our racial groups.

The Executive Board of the Bishops' Committee for the Spanish-speaking People is composed of the Archbishops of Los Angeles, Santa Fe, Denver and San Antonio and clerical and lay representatives from each Southwestern diocese have been named to form an auxiliary of the Committee and to act in a consultative capacity on Southwestern problems. The second report of the Seminar on the Spanish-speaking People of the Southwest and the West, conducted under the auspices of the Social Action Department of the N.C.W.C., calls attention to the great need for active parish visiting committees. Here's where you Councils of Catholic Women fit into the picture. It is being suggested to pastors that they encourage and train the members of lay organizations in visiting Spanish-speaking members of the parish, particularly those in need of religious instruction and those who require financial and material assistance. The facilities of parish halls should be made available to these people, for recreation, for citizenship classes, health and catechetical instruction, and for religious and educational movies. These activities, with the pastor's consent, can be placed under the supervision of responsible volunteer English-speaking and Spanish-speaking lay leaders. Nowhere is there more proselytizing being done among the Catholic foreign-born by non-Catholic sects than among the Mexicans of the Southwest and West. We English-speaking Catholics who have acquired position and substance because we have lived here longer can not plead guiltless if these poor Mexicans go to non-Catholic centers for the physical and recreational services offered them and later drift away from the Catholic Church. We have a most grave responsibility in the matter, and it is this type of activity that the Immigration Committees (or call them something else if you will) of the National Council of Catholic Women are called upon to engage in.

And now may we ask, have any of you thought of the presently arriving, and soon to arrive in greater numbers, foreign wives of our Service men? How about appointing a welcoming committee and tacking a notice up in the vestibule of the church giving the names and addresses of the members of the committee and asking that the newly arrived young wives in turn send the committee their names and addresses? And how about, when enough have arrived, giving a tea or some kind of a party for them and in the meantime calling on them to say how do you do? The notices will do in English for the present as all the wives that have arrived thus far have come from Great Britain and from Australia and New Zealand. But soon they will be coming from Italy and from France and from Belgium and then you ladies who are linguists will have a chance to brush up on your French and Italian. These young wives will, it seems to us, be very lonely, because in most cases their husbands are still in the Service. And there will in some cases be babies for the inexperienced young mothers to care for. Many of them will need and appreciate your interest.

In the meantime we hope the N.C.C.W. Immigration Committees are forging ahead with their usual activities of naturalization and English classes for the foreign-born, especially in communities where there are no Americanization schools to help them in their struggles toward citizenship. And above everything don't forget to invite those of all racial strains into the parish activities. You would be surprised, working among them, to learn how many, more recently arrived from central, southern and eastern Europe as well as from Latin America, are convinced that the Catholic Church in the United States is exclusively Irish. It isn't, you know.

MEASURING ROD FOR SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

On perhaps no one other subject do the Catholic people of the United States have more guidance than on an international organization and peace. The Holy Fathers, particularly Pope Pius XII, have issued numerous messages on peace. The Bishops of the United States, at their annual meetings of the past several years, have also issued statements on this subject. The latest one, and one of major importance to affiliated organizations of N.C.C.W., is the statement just issued by the Administrative Board, N.C.W.C., "On Organizing World Peace."

This statement, together with one issued following the annual meeting of the Bishops last fall, has been sent to all affiliated organizations, diocesan, state, and national leaders. Special studies of the Catholic Association for International Peace—notably "Judging the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals"—and copies of the "Pattern for Peace," signed by Catholic, Protestant and Jewish leaders, and "Goals for San Francisco" have been made available.

That our Catholic women have been studying this material, and in accord with the permission of their spiritual moderators, have, as citizens, acquainted the State Department, their representatives in Congress, and delegates to the San Francisco Conference with their wishes in the matter of an international organization and world peace, is evident from the correspondence reaching national headquarters. Among these groups are Brooklyn, Davenport, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Springfield, Illinois.

Outstanding among the radio presentations on a pattern for peace was that of the Akron Deanery Council of Catholic Women (Cleveland Diocese). Lectures and public forums have been held in Cleveland, Detroit, Pasadena, and San Francisco. An excellent series of articles on peace, prepared by the Fort Wayne diocesan study club chairman, has been appearing in *Our Sunday Visitor*. Study has been initiated in the Dioceses of Belleville, Boise, Burlington, Corpus Christi, Davenport, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lafayette, Lincoln, Little Rock, Natchez, Pittsburgh, Rochester, St. Augustine, Trenton, and Wheeling. Also active in this field are the Catholic Daughters of America, Daughters of Isabella, International Federation of Catholic Alumnae, and Sodality of Our Lady.

All of this available material affords Cathoic women's groups definite measuring rods in following the deliberations of the San Francisco Conference. Members of affiliated organizations will continue to pray that the tremendous task confronting the delegates from all countries may be fruitful of good.

INSTITUTE ON INDUSTRY—MAY 27 - JUNE 2

NATIONAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Classes open to Catholic women between the ages of 18 and 35 who are active in the labor field. Special classes for adult leaders. Apply for information and enrollment to the Director, Institute on Industry, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

N.C.C.W. Thanks a Friend

An outstanding remembrance of the Silver Jubilee of the National Council of Catholic Women was the receipt of a contribution of $1,000 "to the excellent work of the Council." The N.C.C.W. is deeply grateful for this magnificent recognition from a long-time friend of the Council whose interest and advice have been an inspiration and guide for many years.

Immediate response has been given by Councils throughout the country to N.C.C.W.'s appeal for the rededication of Council affiliates to the program of prayer, study and action which was inaugurated twenty-five years ago when the National Council of Catholic Women came into being. Old and new affiliates alike are participating. The Milwaukee A.C.C.W., which was organized in the fall of 1920 and thus celebrates its own twenty-fifth anniversary, renewed its pledge of dedication to the great work of the National Council of Catholic Women, while the St. Thomas Parish Council of Jeffersonville, Vermont, one of the newest affiliates through the recently organized Burlington Diocesan Council, took cognizance of the Anniversary by devoting its April program to this celebration.

Diocesan-wide publicity was given the work of N.C.C.W. and the Milwaukee A.C.C.W. by Mrs. Henry J. Keyser, archdiocesan chairman, Committee on Council Histories, and Mrs. Harold J. McGrath, Public Relations chairman, Milwaukee A.C.C.W., writing in the *Catholic Herald Citizen* on March 31 on the observance of the 25th Anniversary by the Milwaukee Council. Pueblo D.C.C.W. celebrated the anniversary with a special Mass in the Sacred Heart Cathedral on April 26, the Feast of Our Lady of Good Counsel, and a dinner in the evening at which Mrs. Thomas G. Garrison, national president, was the honor guest. Among others planning celebrations on both parish and deanery levels are Councils in Indiana, New Jersey, Texas, Illinois, Tennessee, Vermont, and Oregon.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting of the Board Members of the Natchez D.C.C.W., in Jackson, Mississippi, March 18, the Most Rev. Richard O. Gerow, Bishop of Natchez, referred to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the National Council and stated that this great union of Catholic women, whose program of prayer, study, and action has accomplished so much good, deserves the highest commendation of the Church.

CONFERENCE DAY WITH THE GALVESTON D.C.C.W.

Organizations like individuals have their distinct characteristics and personality. Those that make up the Galveston Diocesan Council of Catholic Women gave a total impression, as observed at the special "conference day" held in Houston on March 4, of being young and rich in spirit, eager to take on new work for Church and country, and deeply imbued with the ideal of Catholic Action—that of a spiritual, informed, and zealous laity working under the direction of their Bishop. To quote the executive secretary of the N.C.C.W., who visited Houston on March 4, "to be with the Galveston D.C.C.W. on the very day that marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the N.C.C.W. was to feel the true significance of that day and to realize how bright are all our hopes for the future."

One hundred and fifty women attended the conference, the greater part of which was given to discussion on War Relief, Study Clubs, International Relations and Social Service. Using the discussion technique, with few scheduled speeches, the "conference day" demonstrated the spontaneous and constructive discussion that results from a well prepared agenda. As a result of the discussion the Galveston Diocesan Council voted to assist the War Relief Services-N.C.W.C. by forming sewing circles to provide clothes for needy children in wartorn countries. A resolution calling for an International Organization founded on the moral law was also presented by Miss Mary Louise Angly, chairman, International Relations Committee, and adopted. Mrs. J. M. Sloan, president, Galveston D.C.C.W., whose capability is by no means diminished by the fact that she is one of the youngest diocesan council presidents in the U. S., requested that each parish council plan an observance of National Family Week in May.

In an address by The Most Rev. C. E. Bryne, Bishop of Galveston, the Council's attention was drawn to the plight of the migratory workers among the Spanish-speaking people of Texas. Pointing out that provision for sanitary living conditions and for education for the children of the migrant workers must be made, His Excellency said: "The blessing of God will not remain with us unless something is done about this serious matter."

Well known to Council friends throughout the country, through addresses at national conventions, the Rt. Rev. D. P. O'Connell, moderator of the Galveston D.C.C.W., gave a brief talk em-

phasizing the need for adult study, particularly in the field of Christian Doctrine. Others participating in the program for the "conference day" were the Rev. J. M. Daly, moderator, Houston District Council; Rev. J. M. Kirwin, Port Arthur; Rev. J. J. Roach, Houston; and Rev. Thomas A. Carney, Dickinson.

The National Council expresses public appreciation to the diocesan council officers and Miss May Q. Garthar, national Board member from the San Antonio Province and past president of the Galveston D.C.C.W., for arranging that the executive secretary celebrate N.C.C.W.'s twenty-fifth anniversary "in conference" with the representatives of the Galveston D.C.C.W.; to Mrs. W. J. Sherman, president, Houston District Council, and to the ladies of this district; and to Mrs. John L. Sulak for the splendid reporting that the meeting received in the Catholic and secular press.

PROJECTING THE FAMILY LIFE CONFERENCE

Encouraged by N.C.C.W. headquarters, local Councils are realizing the hope of the sponsors of the Family Life Conference, held in Washington in January, that the Christian ideals expressed there would be "reproduced with local talent in every parish of the country." In the March and April issues of the *Monthly Message to Affiliated Organizations* the attention of Family and Parent Education Committees and other lay leaders was drawn to the sessions of the Family Life Conference and suggestions for the observance of National Family Week in May were given. Orders for the Proceedings of the Conference, entitled *The Family Faces Forward,* are now being filled, thus enabling local groups to utilize its valuable material in their celebrations of National Family Week.

Congratulations are extended to the Milwaukee A.C.C.W. for the very fine work which its Committee on Family and Parent Education is doing in making "a positive study of the things that contribute to a richer, fuller Christian family life" and by "bringing to the attention of parish groups the wealth of books and pamphlets on this subject that have been published by the N.C.W.C. during the last decade." A complete issue of *The Council Chronicle,* the monthly bulletin of the Milwaukee A.C.C.W., has been devoted to this work, carrying an article on "The Christian Family" by Mrs. A. J. Ott, Family Life Committee chairman; a statement of the aims of the committee; the monthly message of Mrs. Thomas G. Garrison, national president, N.C.C.W., in which she urged the observance of National Family Week; suggestions for the parish family life chairman; helpful pamphlets; and other pertinent material.

The Detroit A.C.C.W., too, has formed a special committee to carry on a splendid piece of family work which has been undertaken by the Council. Meetings have been held in all deaneries at which a doctor, a mother, and a priest spoke on different phases of family life, and plans are being made for future work along this line. A special reading list on the family has been prepared by the Van Antwerp Library for the use of the Detroit Council. Copies of this list have been sent by national headquarters to diocesan presidents and chairmen of diocesan study club committees. Diocesan family and parent education committee chairmen will also receive copies. The cooperation of all groups is urged in the observance of National Family Week during May.

NUMBER GOING UP

N.C.C.W. now counts seventy-three diocesan councils and welcomes the Paterson D.C.C.W. into its 100 per cent affiliated class. Organized last September with fifty-eight affiliated groups, the Paterson Diocesan Council has steadily increased its affiliations until this number has equalled the number of parishes in the diocese with resident pastors and thus attained 100 per cent affiliation with N.C.C.W. Welcome to the new affiliates and congratulations by the National Council are extended to the Paterson D.C.C.W.

Through the change in the boundaries of the Dioceses of Indianapolis and Fort Wayne, already affiliated groups in the new Dioceses of Evansville and Lafayette were afforded an opportunity to seek continued affiliation with the National Council through the new Diocesan Councils of Evansville and Lafayette, and the number of councils rose.

FLASH! Word comes from the Most Rev. William A. Griffin, Bishop of Trenton, that the organization of the Trenton Diocesan Council of Catholic Women, started last fall when Mrs. Robert A. Angelo, past national president, visited Trenton, has been effected with the affiliation of one hundred and sixteen parishes. Thus a new council, the seventy-third, is added to the record. Greetings and congratulations, Trenton!

NATIONAL COUNCIL CATHOLIC MEN

Annual Meeting!—The Challenge of the Giants!—Radio —F. D. R.: *In Memoriam*

ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC MEN

THE annual meeting of members and directors of the National Council of Catholic Men took place in Washington at N.C.C.M. headquarters, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., on April 7 and 8. Present at the meeting were representatives of various Councils of Catholic Men and nation-wide organizations.

John W. Babcock, of Detroit, was elected president. For three years he has served as president of the Detroit Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Men. He succeeds Wilbert J. O'Neill, of Cleveland, who was elected to the office of general counsel.

Thomas E. Sly, of East St. Louis, was elected secretary, and William H. Collins, of Washington, treasurer. Paul D. Williams, of Richmond, Va., was elected vice president. New members elected to the Board are:

Francis I. Nally, Toledo, editor of *The Catholic Chronicle;* Edward Kraemer, Plain, Wis., of the La Crosse Diocesan Council of Catholic Men and a Knight of St. Gregory; Joseph Laucka, Brooklyn, a representative of the American Lithuanian Catholic Federation; San Liberto, San Antonio, president of the San Antonio Archdiocesan Catholic Action Council of Men; John M. Nolan, Paterson, N. J., president of the Paterson D.C.C.M.; Norman A. O'Brien, of the Rochester D.C.C.M.; Julius C. Rupp, Gary, Ind., of the Fort Wayne D.C.C.M.; Joseph Schaukowitch, of the Pueblo D.C.C.M.; Leslie Schmidt, Great Falls, Mont., president of Great Falls D.C.C.M., and John E. Toomey, of the Holy Name Union, Diocese of Mobile. Reelected to the Board are Daniel E. Morrissey, of Chicago, and Paul Froeschl, of Kansas City.

Other members of the National Council of Catholic Men present at the meeting included Emmet A. Blaes, Wichita; A. F. Brogger, Saginaw; Hugh Kinchley, Augusta, Ga.; Stewart Lynch, Wilmington, Del.; Thomas M. Madden, Camden; James H. McCaffrey, Dallas, and Dr. Robert E. Mulholland, Long Branch, N. J.

In addition to the above named members of N.C.C.M. who were present at the meeting are the following: Honorable David J. Heffernan of St. Augustine, Fla.; Thomas H. Cannon and Thomas R. Heaney of the Catholic Order of Foresters; John Eibeck and Joseph Porta of the Catholic Knights of St. George; and Leonard Simutis of the American Lithuanian Catholic Federation.

The Most Rev. John F. Noll, Bishop of Fort Wayne and episcopal chairman of the Department of Lay Organizations, National Catholic Welfare Conference, and the Rev. James M. Lawler, assistant to the General Secretary, N.C.W.C., were among those present at the sessions.

The Very Rev. Msgr. Howard J. Carroll, general secretary of the N.C.W.C., addressed one of the sessions on the work of the N.C.W.C. The Rev. Paul F. Tanner, assistant general secretary, N.C.W.C., spoke on Catholic Action study; the Very Rev. Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt, director of the Department of Education, spoke on education; the Rev. R. A. McGowan, assistant director, Social Action Department, N.C.W.C., discussed Social Action; the Rev. George G. Higgins, of the Social Action Department, N.C.W.C.,

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(Department of Lay Organizations, National Catholic Welfare Conference)

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spoke on Labor Relations; and the Rev. Edward A. Conway, S.J., of the Social Action Department, N.C.W.C., delivered an address on International Order.

Mr. Babcock is in private law practice in Detroit. A graduate of the University of Detroit, he was assistant United States attorney in Detroit from 1937 to 1944. He is also a member of the faculty at the University of Detroit. He has held offices in various Catholic organizations and served as state deputy of the Knights of Columbus from 1937 to 1941. He is a veteran of World War I.

Mr. Sly is president of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is president of the Belleville D.C.C.M., past president of the Holy Name Union of the Diocese of Belleville, a member of the Serra Club, and a member of the White House Retreat Association of St. Louis.

Mr. Collins, Washington attorney and graduate of Georgetown University, was formerly assistant United States attorney for the District of Columbia. He is a past president of the Holy Name Union in the Archdioceses of Baltimore and of Washington.

F.D.R.: IN MEMORIAM

Excerpts from the remarks of Monsignor John A. Ryan in a special program of the Catholic Hour on April 15, 1945, dedicated to the memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

In this broadcast, the Catholic Hour offers a sorrowful and affectionate tribute to the memory of a supremely great American, a supremely great President, a supremely sincere lover of his fellow men. Many of the comments that have appeared since his untimely death emphasize his interest in the "common man," in the lowly, the weak and the oppressed. All this may be summed up as a deep and abiding concern with social justice. Let us glance at a few illustrations.

At the very beginning of his first administration, he induced Congress to pass a law for the insurance of bank deposits, up to five thousand dollars. For upwards of twelve years now, persons of modest means have not feared to entrust their money to the banks. So accustomed have the American people become to this protection that they have mostly forgotten the dreadful years of the early 1930's, when thousands of banks failed and tens of thousands of depositors suffered grave losses. Other Roosevelt legislation vastly improved the condition of the farmers and provided means by which farm tenants could become farm owners. Through the W.P.A. and P.W.A. millions of the unemployed were enabled to support themselves at self-respecting labor, instead of being condemned to live on doles and inadequate relief. To be sure, these measures did not completely abolish unemployment. Neither Congress nor public opinion would have sanctioned adequate public spending. Our political and business leaders were, and probably still are, misled by antiquated and false economic theories. Let us pray God to give them enlightenment before they are confronted with ten or twelve million service men demanding jobs after the war.

Finally, I would mention the three most effective pieces of legislation for social justice enacted during the Roosevelt administrations. These are the National Labor Relations Act, which has made real the right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively; the Fair Labor Standards Act, which has abolished the starvation wages formerly paid to thousands upon thousands of American workers; and the Social Security Act, which has provided some measure of insurance against unemployment and old age. I have no hesitation in asserting that these three laws have done more to promote social justice than all the other Federal legislation enacted since the adoption of the Constitution.

Social justice has international as well as national aspects. To this international social justice President Roosevelt made a far-reaching contribution. Long before the majority of his countrymen, he realized that the philosophy and designs of Nazism constituted a dire threat, not only to the United States but to all the countries that have been touched by Christian civilization. Today the vast majority of the American people are convinced that he was right, that Nazism must be destroyed and that we must have an international organization to preserve peace and establish social justice in the relations between states. In defense of these aims Franklin D. Roosevelt laid down his life.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE GIANTS!

THE Catholic Action Committee of the Diocese of Wichita may be only a youth, of a scant 15 years of age, but its name is David, and more than David, for it has hurled stones at the foreheads of more than one Goliath, and has laid them low.

But Goliaths everywhere stalk the land, and still more will appear. So it is good that David is young and strong and that more Davids too will arise, as some have already arisen, who, testing their arms and their prowess, accept the challenge of modern monsters, walk out in open fields,

and, sustained by their faith and upheld by their zeal, risk their lives, but slay the giants.

As Goliath of old roared against Jehovah, and mocked him, and roared against the chosen people, and mocked them, so today, the Goliath of irreligion, the Goliath of immorality, the Goliath of greed, the Goliath of hate, the Goliath of secularism, all roar against Christ; roar against His teachings; roar against His justice and His meekness and His mercy and His humility and His love of all men, and roar against you and me as Catholics, and against the Church; and shout out the challenge of our times: "Christ shall *not* have the world!"

But you, the Catholic Action Committee of Wichita, known only to a comparatively few; standing almost unseen, accept the challenge of the giants and say: "Christ *shall* have the world!"

We congratulate you for the good work of your Bookshop; for your splendid Discussion Club Texts which we observe in use in many widely separated parts of the country; for your unit of the National Catholic Theatre Conference; for your Radio Committee, which is responsible for having the Catholic Hour on the air in Wichita; for your League of the Divine Office; and for your many other good works of Catholic Action. These are your stones.

You have accepted the challenge; and your battlecry and slogan is Pius XI's keynote of Catholic Action: The Reestablishment of all things in Christ!

"You know," he said in 1929, "in what manner of times we live, and what these times demand from the Catholic forces. On the one hand we deplore a society growing even more pagan, wherein the light of the Catholic faith is growing faint in souls. In consequence, the Christian sense, and the purity and integrity of morals, are also waning within them to a really alarming degree. On the other hand, we grieve because the clergy is quite insufficient to cope with the needs of our times. This is so, either because in certain places it is not numerous enough; or, because many sorts of persons, refractory to its beneficent influence, remain strangers to the counsels and precepts of the Gospel teaching. HENCE IT IS NECESSARY THAT ALL MEN BE APOSTLES; it is necessary that the Catholic laity do not stand idle, but be united with the ecclesiastical hierarchy and ready to obey its orders; that they take their share in the holy warfare."

"Catholic Action," he says, "is indispensable. As indispensable," he adds, "as the priestly ministry itself."

This is our answer to the challenge of the giants: Catholic Action: the participation of the laity in the apostolate of the Hierarchy.

David of old had one giant with one challenge. We have many. They are on the field of battle—some are near and some are far away.

There is the giant of irreligion, and contempt and disregard of God, preparing now to sit at the conference table in San Francisco. He will pound into silence, if he can, those who oppose or would appease him. He will mock them. His challenge is: "There is no God and hence He cannot sit at a conference table. Religion is the opium of the people."

The Bishops of the United States have issued a declaration on international order, pointing out that "unless God builds the house, he labors in vain who builds it." Many individual Catholics and many organizations have answered the Bishops' call. The National Council of Catholic Men, for example, has, by letters to its affiliates and to every pastor in the United States, called upon heads of all organizations of Catholic men to work hard and diligently during these last few remaining days, to get every man possible to write individually to our American delegates urging them to make sure that the expected charter of the United Nations contains an acknowledgment of the moral law; that it contains a bill of rights; and that it embodies all the principles of justice and charity enunciated in the Bishops' statement.

There is the challenge of bigotry, and unfounded suspicion and hate. Harold E. Fey, field editor of the *Christian Century,* wrote a series of eight articles appearing in his magazine from November 29, 1944, to January 17, 1945, entitled "Can Catholicism Win America?" They are intended to stir up strife between Catholics and non-Catholics; they picture the Church, not by any means as a Divine institution issuing from the hands and the heart of Christ, but as a hydra-headed ogre of craft and cunning, bent on destruction of our cherished American way of life.

The current issue of *The Watchman,* monthly publication of the Seventh Day Adventists, carries as its leading article one entitled "United States Relations with the Vatican" by Louie D. Newton, pastor of Druid Hills Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga., and associate secretary of the Baptist World Alliance. The article states: "The American people still desire that the President and the Congress faithfully adhere to the long cherished American doctrine of complete separation of Church and State. Not even a world war can justify the violation of our religious freedom." But in our relations with the Vatican there is no question at all of any violation of religious freedom, nor of a union of Church and State.

Bigotry and hate and suspicion are based on ignorance, and the challenge to us is to teach the people the truth about the Faith, and let the

Church be known for what she really is, and not what bigotry says she is.

You have accepted this challenge and are answering it by your Bookshop and by other apostolic works, particularly the radio. The Catholic Hour and the Hour of Faith are nationwide answers to the challenge of bigotry and hate. For fifteen years the Catholic Hour has covered the nation every week; never ranting; never criticizing; never pulling down. It has told the story of Christ in a way we believe Christ would like, and has breathed tolerance and kindliness, good will and sympathetic understanding. It has won many converts to the Faith and good will to the Church.

There is the challenge of the despicable monster of modern sexual immorality and licentiousness. Divorce? Why not? A man and a woman agree to marry—and after a while they agree to unmarry. It's their business! They are living their own lives. They made the contract and now they agree to end it.

This is the challenge to the home. This is the challenge which carries with it as its spouse for which we wish there might be a divorce, the revolting and unnatural practice of using mechanical means for preventing the conception of children.

A recent issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* contained a comprehensive list of three devices. The *Journal* is very highly regarded in professional circles and in all probability your family doctor is a member of the A.M.A. If he is, and if he has any regard for ordinary decency, and any respect for the sensibilities of the typical American family, he will be shocked, if he has not already learned that the family magazine published by the American Medical Association, and read in many American homes, and found in many school libraries and public libraries, in its issue of last May published an article of such bad taste and pruriency that it seems incredible. The article was entitled "The Word You Cannot Say," and was a defense of the practice of self-abuse. Dr. Morris Fishbein is the editor of both A.M.A. publications.

Thus do the enemies of the Savior set up *their* teachings as a challenge to His; and mocking God, and mocking His Church, shout: "Christ shall *not* have the world!"

The National Council of Catholic Men asked as many men as it could reach with the limited means at its disposal, to call this horrible matter to the attention of their family physicians, asking them to write the A.M.A.

There is the challenge of the stage, and the answer of the National Catholic Theatre Conference; the challenge of the screen and the answer of the Legion of Decency. There is the challenge of indecent literature and the answer of the National Organization for Decent Literature; the challenge of juvenile delinquency and the answer of the Sodality, the C.Y.O., and other organizations of youth; the challenge of the universities and the answer of the Newman Clubs; the challenge of godlessness in primary education and the answer in the parochial schools and the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine; the challenge of Communism in labor unions and the answer of the encyclicals, repeated and expounded by the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems and the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

But the answers are all too weak and the challenges all too strong. Maybe we should call a council of war and, taking stock of ourselves and carefully appraising the nature and tactics of the enemy, and estimating his resources, and counting the cost to us should we fail in battle, issue a challenge to ourselves.

This is what the Popes have done by issuing the call for Catholic Action. It is a challenge! This is what the Bishops have done in the National Catholic Welfare Conference. This is what the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women are doing in the field throughout the United States when they strive to band together organizations of Catholic men and organizations of Catholic women, federated in diocesan councils and affiliated in a national center.

RADIO SCHEDULE

THE CATHOLIC HOUR: (NBC Network)
EVERY SUNDAY 6:00 p. m. E. W. T.

Outstanding Catholic laymen will present a series of talks during the month of May.

Music: The Diocesan Choristers of Brooklyn under the direction of Rev. Cornelius C. Toomey.

THE HOUR OF FAITH: (Blue Network)
EVERY SUNDAY 11:30 a. m. E. W. T.

Rev. Urban Nagle, O.P., will continue his series of informal talks about George and Malachy during the month of May.

Music will be provided by the Hour of Faith instrumental ensemble and male quartette under the direction of Paul Creston.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION—(*Continued from page 7*)

well serve as a model for all of the other organizations which will be set up under the Economic and Social Council of the proposed world organization. Some way must be found to make all of these bodies truly representative of the functional economic groups in society. At the present time it is difficult to suggest specific ways in which this broadening of representation might be effected, but some way must be found if we are to avoid on the international scene the type of purely bureaucratic (or purely business) domination which has long been such a weakness in our domestic economic planning.

Catholic social teaching, as outlined authoritatively in the encyclical, *Quadragesimo Anno,* recommends a type of democratic economic planning in which all economic groups in society will be represented by their freely chosen spokesmen—with the assistance of the government, but free from its domination. It must be our consistent purpose to extend this type of planning into the field of international economic relations. In the words of a 1934 Report of the Catholic Association for International Peace: "A full 'social organization' of 'the economic and social organism,' which is a world organism, and a supplementary and supervisory international governmental order must somehow come into existence if two things are to be done: Make the international interdependence itself efficient in producing all the goods that the changing variety of the world's resources, equipment and technique can give; distribute these goods so that the good of all universally will be obtained. Social justice demands both. And the emphasis lies upon a social organization that will include every human element within the thing organized so that all will share in determining production, prices and distribution of the income."

N.C.W.C. NEWS SERVICE COMPLETES 25 YEARS—(*Continued from page 9*)

Not even the war has been able to deter the growth of the Service rendered to subscribing papers. Beginning in 1920 with only news dispatches, the *N.C.W.C. News Service* today includes features, pictures, supplement material, cartoons, signed columns and special syndications in its offerings. The first news bulletin, issued once a week, contained a few thousand words and emanated from less than a half-dozen countries besides the United States. Today the N.C.W.C. dispatches have increased to where the daily reports aggregate about 50,000 words each week, and where, on occasion, a single day's service has contained dispatches from some 40 foreign lands.

In 1920, Pope Benedict XV expressed the wish that the News Service "may bear ever more abundant fruits and, like the Evangelical mustard seed, grow into a strong and mighty tree which under the shadow of its branches will gather all the souls thirsting after truth, all the hearts beating for the good."

After 25 years, His Holiness Pope Pius XII speaks of the News Service as a "practical and forward-looking expression of American Catholic Action," and a "great medium for the dissemination of Catholic doctrine and the correct interpretation of world events in the light of unchanging Christian truths and principles," and says it had played a "truly outstanding role."

The late Bishop William T. Russell of Charleston was the first episcopal chairman of the N.C.W.C. Press Department and supervised the establishment of the News Service. The Most Rev. John Gregory Murray, Archbishop of St. Paul, is the present episcopal chairman.

The founder under the Bishops and first Director of the *N.C.W.C. News Service* was Justin McGrath, a nationally-known journalist, who died in 1931. Mr. McGrath's successor and present Director of the News Service is Frank A. Hall.

CALENDAR OF SCHEDULED CATHOLIC MEETINGS AND EVENTS

May, 1945

1—Consecration of Most Rev. John K. Mussio as Bishop of Steubenville at Cincinnati, Ohio. (Enthronement in Steubenville on May 23).

1—Consecration of Most Rev. Edward J. Hunkeler as Bishop of Grand Island at Omaha, Nebr.

8—Enthronement of Most Rev. John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., as Bishop of Buffalo.

15—Consecration of Most Rev. Vincent S. Waters as Bishop of Raleigh at Richmond, Va. (Enthronement in Raleigh in June).

24—Consecration of Most Rev. Francis J. Schenk as Bishop of Crookston at St. Paul, Minn. (Enthronement in Crookston on May 30).

June, 1945

9—National Catholic Theater Conference—special meeting in lieu of national convention—Chicago, Ill.

WE MUST EDUCATE FOR PARENTHOOD

By Mrs. Dennis V. Renuart
Adapted from
"The Family Today" by C. J. Enzler

THE first profession of all time, being the head of a home, is the greatest of all professions. Education, therefore, *for* parenthood is imperative because the natural talents of our boys and girls do not sufficiently prepare them for the great task which they will soon meet. This lesson cannot be learned in a day or a year; it must be taught from childhood. How, then, shall we educate *for* parenthood? What are the best means of preparation?

The best means is family life itself, that is, the intensive living of the Christian life, the participation in family life and the exercising of all the virtues in a practical way. This means first of all that a child should live in a home which his parents *own*. The age of the apartment house and the rented flat has moved children about so much that they often cannot look upon a house as the center of their lives and of all their activities. In a home, they come to know all the joys and sorrows, trials and thrills, they may meet in their own families later on in life and thus be prepared to face them.

The virtues of childhood are necessary preparations to those of parenthood. Obedience, thrift, self-control, chastity, cleanliness and charity are not natural, but must be schooled into them. No one can be loved, unless he knows that true love means sacrifice. No one can hold responsibility unless he knows how to respect authority. No one can bring up a family within the narrow limits of a meager budget unless he has come to know thrift in his youth. Hence, a certain responsibility should be given children over money, in this sense, that they should learn to live within a certain allowance, no matter how small circumstances may dictate that it be.

A Catholic education, of course, is the best, for it treats the soul as well as the body. It weaves the social with the religious and puts information as such in its proper place in the saving of the soul. But even a Catholic school will often be of little use where there is no mention made of religion in the home, no Crucifix or pictures of the Sacred Heart or His Blessed Mother to be seen, no place in the day for family prayers led by the father. In our schools there should be practical courses in home economics, elementary first aid, personal hygiene and proper diet. These will be of valuable assistance to children when they become home-makers.

In this education for parenthood the priest must take a fatherly place. He can do a great good by emphasizing the religious aspect of parenthood as exemplified so well by the Holy Family, stressing the need for mutual respect and sympathy. Whenever he talks to children publicly at meetings, sodalities, parties, or in private, he must make them realize that their primary obligations are to the home, that they must find their first joys there. Our greatest need today is Christian families that emanate satisfaction, harmony and happiness. The place of the priest in helping create this state cannot be over-emphasized.

There are great movements around the country today which would make sex education a part of the program of our schools. Sex education should be given in the home by the father or mother at the proper time and with the proper precautions. If ever children have need of some one to whom they can turn with complete confidence, it is in the confusing years of adolescence. When the boy or girl becomes mature, the mother or father, as the case may be, is bound to tell the truth carefully, as far as appears necessary. This must be done with the utmost tact and understanding.

By the time the age for courtship is reached, a good moral foundation should have been laid. And if the courtship itself is properly sponsored, the boy or girl will naturally come to the parents for their consent and approval of the engagement.

Before an engaged couple take the final step they should carefully map out a plan of life, which recognizes that they came from God and must return to Him, that their married life must be one in the service of God, that as such they will be a wonderful example to their children.

When parents are incapable or unwilling to face their obligations, the whole family suffers. When our families suffer, our nations suffer. We must, therefore, prepare our children for parenthood. We must educate for parenthood. The divine destiny of the human being, the greater honor and glory of God and the enjoyment of the vision of God Himself, makes it imperative today.

Correct Information Essential for Lasting Peace

"If public opinion is alert and informed, we can have a lasting peace and security" say the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of the United States in their *Statement on International Order*. A good way to put correct information in the hands of the public is to distribute the new N.C.W.C. publication in leaflet form which sets forth the recommendations of the Bishops on the international organization being set up at San Francisco.

This leaflet includes the *Statement on International Order* as well as the *Statement on Organizing World Peace* issued by the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference at the conclusion of its meeting last month. The statements are admirably suited to quantity distribution in the parish, in schools and by lay organizations.

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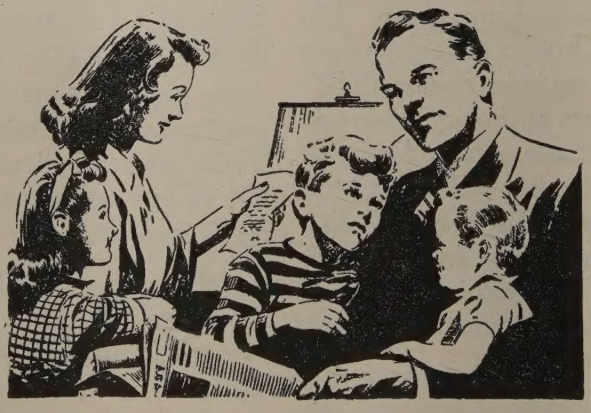
The Family Faces Forward

"A great national movement in favor of sound family life" is called for by the National Catholic Conference on Family Life in the keynote paper of the Most Rev. Joseph P. Hurley, Bishop of St. Augustine and Episcopal Moderator of the N.C.W.C. Family Life Bureau. All who are aware of the implications in the spread of divorce and birth control will agree on the need for such a positive crusade engaging the interest of parishes, schools, the press and every agency that can take a part.

The Family Faces Forward represents an effort to meet the need for a book giving an interpretation of the moral law as it relates to the family today as well as information in the fields of maternity care, housing, an annual family wage, etc. It is hoped that this volume, comprising the contributions of 22 trained and experienced specialists, will serve as source book and guide for the movement—source book for local meetings as well as guide for individuals in study, discussion and varied activity. The book comprises 160 pages and is bound with illustrated paper cover.



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